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and the labor unions have intervened, the day has been prolonged until there is left only the time absolutely necessary for food and sleep."

As the President of the United States stated at the time that he signed the Eight Hour Law, the American people have come to believe that the ordinary day's work for any individual should be eight hours, and this conclusion of the American people is due neither to force nor to necessity.

One who is familiar with the conditions of the American laboring man, with his home life and surroundings, with his honesty and industry, is unwilling to agree with the author's conclusion that the laboring man's family is less moral than that of the wealthy man.

The classifications made by Dr. Bonger of the different social conditions is not applicable to conditions found in this country. The American laboring man of honesty and of industry has an opportunity to bring up a family with a fair amount of education. Our American system of public schools, the opportunities to acquire education at evening schools while employed during the day, and the encouragement and support given to one who is seeking an education, argues against the assumptions of Dr. Bonger.

The illustrious example that we have of a man born of parents possessing neither wealth nor education who became President of the United States, argues as to what may be accomplished.

We cannot read this book without being convinced that environment does indeed play a large part in the matter of criminality; but it is more difficult to agree that criminality is due in any large measure to our present economic system, or that community of the means of production would be a panacea for these evils.

The book is indeed interesting and valuable, if for no other reason than its mass of statistics and detail.

*Arthur F. Driscoll.*

**THE LAW OF ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING.** By CLINTON H. BLAKE, Jr. New York: WILLIAM T. COMSTOCK Co. 1916. pp. xxxviii, 314.

This book by Clinton H. Blake, Jr., of the New York and Federal Bars, with a special introduction by Aymar Embury II, member of the American Institute of Architects, is a very readable statement of the elementary rules of building contracts, together with a brief discussion of the general principles governing the liens of the architect, contractor and sub-contractor. Both lawyers and architects will find it interesting and well worth while as general reading, from the introduction, with its layman's frank confession of ignorance of the law, to the appendix with its decisions for reference reading and its canons of ethics of the American Institute of Architecture.

No author could in the 180 odd pages (exclusive of introductions and appendices) discuss the entire subjects of builders' and architects' contracts and liens with sufficient detail to be of any practical help to the lawyer of a particular state. Eight pages to the lien of a contractor, eight pages to the lien of a sub-contractor, five and one-half pages to the requisites of a construction contract, and so on, cannot compass more than the elementary principles which any practicing attorney is presumed to know. The discussions of liquidated damage clauses, of clauses which do or do not oust the courts of their juris-

diction, of the subject of substantial performance, of a refusal of an architect's certificate, of the degree of care and skill required of an architect, etc., while clear in their phraseology and obviously correct, are not only statements of principles familiar to all first year law school students, but are also so brief as to be almost sketchy. For practical purposes from a lawyer's point of view, the book, particularly as regards liens, is no more than an admonition to look up carefully the statutes of his own state covering the subjects treated. Very appropriately, therefore, has the author given an excellent list of references, particularly to New York reporters, and so conveniently arranged as to furnish a lawyer a quick lead to important cases on special topics.

To the architect, the book will probably be of greater value than to the lawyer, especially in its emphasis upon the fiduciary relationship between architect and owner, and upon the strict limitation of the architect's authority with reference to departure from plans and specifications. A reading of the chapters dealing with his compensation and his duties and liabilities, would undoubtedly enable many an architect to avoid such mistakes as might jeopardize the collection of his fees. A reading of the entire book including the canons of ethics, would undoubtedly be of great benefit to the architect in fixing definitely in his mind his general relations to owner and contractor, and his obligations as a member of a respected profession to the public in general.

*Gerald Donovan.*

A TREATISE ON THE LIMITATION OF ACTIONS AT LAW AND IN EQUITY. By H. G. WOOD. Fourth Edition by DeWitt C. Moore. Albany: MATTHEW BENDER & Co. 1916. pp. ccliii, xiii, 1765.

The fourth edition of Wood On Limitations presents to the profession a treatise representing the cumulative efforts of three able editors, H. G. Wood, John M. Gould and DeWitt C. Moore. Mr. Moore, who edits the present edition, aimed to supplement, at the same time to incorporate, rather than to alter, the third edition. Fifteen years have elapsed since the third edition. The great number of decisions rendered upon this branch of the law during this interval amply justifies the present work. The extent of this justification is reflected in the fact that the fourth edition contains five new chapters, 368 new sections and 6,787 new cases. Mr. Moore has retained the valuable illustrations of the author of the original work and also the notes to the third edition. The new matter he has arranged in new text and in independent supplementary notes. This arrangement is a fortunate one as the original notes were already copious and lengthy as to the points embodied. The new questions which are discussed in the added sections and notes, although greatly increasing the size and scope of the work, do not, because of the arrangement, seriously detract from the usefulness of the treatise. The ready use of the present volumes is further facilitated by the supplied parallel citation of the official and unofficial reports. Wood On Limitations has for a long time been regarded as a standard work and is frequently quoted, by attorneys and courts, on the law of limitations. The present revision by Mr. Moore is excellently done and deserves the standing and reliance accorded to previous editions.

*Ira Lloyd Letts.*